AMUSEMENTS-11th Page-5th and 6th column ANNOUNCEMENTS- 12th Page-3d and 4th columns. BANKING HOUSES-11th Page-1st column. DSINESS CHANCES-8th Page-6th column. BUSINESS NOTICES-6th Page-1st column. SOARD WANTED-5th Page-6th column. DANCING ACADEMIES-Sth Page-5th column. DIVIDEND NOTICES-11th Page-1st and 2d columns DRT GOODS-11th Page 3d and 4th columns, FINANCIAL-11th Page-1st column. BELP WANTED-8th Page-5th column. ICE OREAM-11th Page-3d column. INSTRUCTION-Sth Page-4th and 5th columna. LECTURES AND MEETINGS-11th Page-6th column MINING-11th Page-1st column. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS-7th Page-6th column. MISCELLANEOUS-Sta Page-5th column; 12th Page-4t

5th and 6th columns. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS-11th Page-6th column. NEW PUBLICATIONS-8th Page-4th column. OCEAN STEAMERS-8th Page-6th column. Proposals-11th Page-3d column. REAL ESTATE-11th Page-2d column. RELIGIOUS NOTICES-7th Page-6th column. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALES-Sth Page-6th column.

FEMALES-8th Page-5th column. SPECIAL NOTICES-7th Page-6th column STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS-11th Page-3d, 4th and 5th columns.

TRACHERS-8th Page-5th column. WINTER RESORTS-11th Page-3d column.

business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MIL Buy always

You will confer a great benefit on your friends who suffer with dyspepsia and all kinds of indigest by recommending them the use of ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNK. Postage free in the United States. 

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE,

WASHINGTON-No. 1,322 F-st. LONDON-No. 26 36 Hord-st., Stran 1. PARIS-No. 9 Rue Seriba New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 28.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Several of the Irish assassins were identified in court ; disclosures of a startling character were made. \_\_\_ The crisis in France is still pending; the debate on the question of expelling members of recent reigning families has been fixed for Monday, Mesers. Davitt, Healy and Quinn have been informed that unless they furnish bail within a week they will be sent to jail. \_\_\_\_ A steamship has been wrecked near Swansea; the crew perished.

Congress.-In the Senate yesterday a number of petitions and memorials were presented. The Tariff bill was further considered. —— The session of the House was devoted to general debate on the

Domestic-In the Colorado Legislature yesterday Thomas M. Bowen was elected United States Senator for the long term and H. A. W. Taber for the short term. = The Marquis of Lorne visited the Senate. \_\_\_ Delia Gilbert was held for trial in Biraiford, Conu., for the murder of her sister, Phobe Brush, == One man was killed and several wounded by a railroad accident near Wabash, Ind. === Aaron Clowan, engineer of the East Trenton Pottery, was fatally injured by an explosion of the boiler. === The deficit in the accounts of Treasurer Polk, of Tennessee, amounts to \$292,427 25. Horatio Fowks, of Kingston, N. Y., has been missing for a week.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Further testimony in regard to the State prisons was heard yesterday by the Assembly Committee. explosion of gas occurred a manhole at Broadway and Maiden-lane. Notices were sent by Inspector Esterbrook to the proprietors of the Astor House and other hotels. === Arguments were heard on the question of restraining the transfer of Western Union stock. \_\_\_ John stewart, the forger who defrauded a bank at Dallas, Texas, attempted to commit suicide. \_\_\_\_ A fight, after a servants' ball in Irving Hall, ended in the fatal stabbing of one of the participants. \_\_\_\_ Charges of heresy are to be preferred against the Rev. R. Heber Newton. = Gold value of the legal-tender ailver dollar (41212 grains), 84.11 cents === Stocks generally were dull, but with interesting fluctuations, and at the end were steady.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair or clear and warmer weather, preceded by cloudy weather and light rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 34°; lowest, 27°; average, 31%.

There are two chapters in the temperance lesson taught by the story of Edward Finn as told in our local columns to-day. Not only was the quarrel into which he fell on his way home from the ball due to drink, but the poor fellow was so much under the influence of liquor that he did not know until too late that he had been stabbed. The moral of this is so familiar that it is unnecessary to draw it.

The desperate struggle of the forger John Stewart to take his own life in the Desbrosses-st. ferry-house, is another proof that it often requires more courage to live than to die. This man had spent many years of his life in prison, and the chances were that he would end his days within stone walls. Apparently the knowledge that his crimes deserved punishment (intended to reform him) did not soften the prospect.

When Mr. Converse, of Ohio, reflects upon the matter coolly, he may be inclined to wonder if a "general debate" on a dangerous measure is a good thing, or at least if it is not wise to avoid taking part in it. The speech which he made yesterday in the House to sustain his belief in the constitutional power of Congress to pass protective laws, was excellent, but it is heavy odds to small ones that it settled his chances as a compromise candidate for the Speakership of the next House.

It is to be hoped that the fears of the teachers in our public schools that their salaries may be cut down, will not be realized. A reduction of their wages can hardly be intended by the Commissioners, who have recently increased by \$1,500 the amount paid to the head of that excellent institution, the Normal College. The Board of Education may be troubled to make both ends meet this year with the present appropriation, but the saving should not be at the expense of the teachers. They work hard and are not overpaid,

The charges against the management of our State Prisons, made before the Assembly Committee now in this city, grow more appalling from day to day. If the ex-convicts and some of the ex-keepers can be believed, the prisoners are driven to insanity, death and suicide at a fearful rate, and the tortures of the Spanish Inquisition were frivolous compared with those endured by the poor wretches at Sing Sing and Clinton. The accusations are so dreadful that it is impossible to accept them without the greatest althe authorities of the prisons are fiends in hu- partment been under the control of the Board

look sharply and see that no disappointed poll- to make out estimates in detail it could not tician is furnishing the bitterness wihich the witnesses give utterance to.

It has been apparent for some time that the Rev. R. Heber Newton, of All Souls' (Anthon Memorial) Church, was the likeliest candidate for ecclesiastical martyrdom now within the pale of the Episcopal Church, Charges of violating his ordination yows are soon to be preferred against him, based on his recent sermons on the Bible. They are only delayed until these discourses are more accessible through publication. It will be interesting to see how strong a case of heresy can be made out against Mr. Newton. Most of the accusations which, judging from the sermons, must be made against him have already been preferred against supposed offenders in the Church of England, and were not sustained. A persecution will only be likely to add to this pastor's popularity. Mr. Newton may be a heretic so far as his views go, but still perhaps he might be tolerated in the Episcopal Church so long as the Rev. Edward Cowley, of the Shepherd's Fold notoriety, is allowed to remain in its ministry. Mr. Newton has not yet passed a year in the penitentiary.

Street explosions have ceased to be funny The one which occurred at Fulton and Nassau sts. on Friday has now been followed by another, more serious, at Broadway and Maidenlane. No one was killed, but several persons have been seriously injured. Probably there are not two points in the city where the crowds are greater during the day than at the places where the accidents occurred. It is indeed wonderful that the consequences of these explosions were not more serious. But, plainly, something must be done to make the streets safe. If the managers of the American Steam Heating and Power Company and the Gaslight Company cannot arrange their pipes and the other adjuncts of their systems so that accidents of this kind can be prevented, some steps must be taken to stop their work altogether. The discomfort of tornup streets can be endured, but the pavements, when they are down finally, must be safe for the residents of this great city to walk upon. The trouble in these last two instances seems to be that a man-hole of the Steam Heating Company was filled by gas from the leaking pipes of the Mutual Gaslight Company, and when it was reached by flame the explosion came off. The companies can decide who is responsible for the accident as they please; but it is the plain duty of the authorities to see to it quickly that the lives of our citizens are no longer endangered in this way. If nothing else can be done the man-holes can be filled up and the steam turned off.

WORK FOR THE LLGISLATURE. Beneficial legislation for this city is hardly to be expected of the present Legislature. The only city measures that have yet received attention at Albany have been such as will increase expenditures or relieve persons who have violated a law from its penalties. Time seems to hang heavily on the hands of some of the members, however, and if a reform measure could be devised which would not interfere with their patronage they might be induced to give it some attention. Whether or not a bill to change the laws in regard to the special and trust accounts of the city would prove to be such a measure is questionable. The present system of managing such accounts ought, however, to be changed.

Prior to 1864 all stocks and bonds were issued by authority of the Common Council or Board of Supervisors under acts of the Legislature passed upon the application of the corporate authorities. It became the practice of the members of those bodies to bargain for appointments and make other demands before authorizing the issue of necessary stocks to continue public improvements, and that led to a change in the law. Authority was obtained for the Controller to issue stocks and bonds upon the requisition of department heads. This change opened the door to the enormous frauds under the Tweed régime. The great increase in the debt of the city was due to the indiscriminate manner in which the debt-contracting power was exercised at that time. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment was devised to take the place of the Common Councit in authorizing the issue of bonds and in the control of the city expenditures. It has proved a great improvement over former methods, but complete control has never been given to it.

Some of the laws passed during Tweed's days, giving discretionary powers to department heads in the matter of expenditures, are still in force, and these give rise to the special and trust accounts already referred to. The heads of some of the departments can of their own motion proceed with undertakings in the name and on behalf of the city, which will compel the issue of the city bonds it may be to an unlimited amount. The annual budget of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment does not by any means include all the city expenditures for the year. That Board made an appropriation of \$2,497,200 for the Department of Public Works for the present year. As a matter of fact the expenditures of the department may be double that sum under existing laws. In addition to the appropriation last year bonds were issued to the amount of \$1,010,000 for the Croton Water Fund, and to the amount of \$2,000,000 for other purposes. Bonds for \$937,000 were issued for the expenses of the Dock Department, and other issues were made for expenditures elsewhere.

It is mandatory upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue these bonds whenever requisition is made by the department heads. Why should not the estimates for these expenditures be made out in detail and sub mitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for its approval before any liability i incurred, the same as for other department expenses? Publicity and open discussion are the great safeguards of honest government. Why should the Commissioner of Public Works, for instance, be allowed to expend \$1,000,000 n year in any way he may please, so long as he technically keeps within the law which requires this fund to be used for the purpose of increasing the water supply? And why should the expenditures of the Dock Department be charged to the city debt and limited only by the discretion of the heads of the department? The result of this system was shown in the defalcations uncovered in that department in 1881. In referring to this subject, Mayor Grace said in one of his messages: "The Dock "Department has conducted the most important transactions almost entirely without record. It has expended over \$7,000,000 in construction and general repairs without keeping any books to show the details of cost." The whole matter was investigated by a committee of the Assembly, but for some unknown reason its report was suppressed. Why the Tammany statesman who was at the head of that committee suppressed the report has been made the subject of an inquiry by a committee wance. We are not yet ready to believe that of the present Assembly at Albany. Had the de-

well have done business in such a loose manner. The separate treasury of the Police Department should be abolished. The contracting power ought not to be the auditing and paying power in any branch of the Government.

There is no uniformity in the present management of the city expenditures. While one department cannot spend a dollar without an appropriation, another one can spend millions. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment should have the entire control of the expenditures. A public body is always a safer repository of power than a single individual who acts in pri-WISE VIEWS ON TEMPERANCE.

The current number of The Christian Union contains a symposium on the Temperance question which deserves the careful attention of all students of that intricate problem. The editor sent out requests several weeks ago to a sccre of representative men, asking them to suggest

practical measures for reducing the present evils of drunkenness and liquor-selling. Replies are published from Mr. Whittier, the Rev. Drs. H. C. Potter and William H. Taylor, of this city, and H. W. Thomas, of Chicago; ex-Governor Long, the Hon. William B. Washburn, J. Max Hark and P. T. Barnum. The most striking thing about the replies is the entire unanimity of the eight writers concerning the merits of prohibition as a remedy. Every one of them is opposed to it. The Editor says that in addition to the letters published he received others in which the writers said that their views were so far out of barmeny with those of the temperance , leaders that they did not care to publish them at present, lest they should provoke to controversy rather than to good works. Thus it is made apparent that nearly or quite all of the representative men whose views were sought are agreed that the

surest way for the advocates of temperance to

advance their cause is to confine themselves

to temperate methods and measures.

The eight replies published could all have been summed up in one, so far as unanimity on the few main points is concerned, and signed as a common declaration of belief. All the writers agree that intemperance is a great evil; that it is impossible to suppress it at once by decree; that it is useless to pass laws which are in advance of public sentiment; that so long as the present restrictive laws are not enforced, it is folly to think of passing more stringent or prohibitory ones; and that the present duty of all temperance advocates is to unite and create a public sentiment strong enough to sustain the present enactments and thus prepare the way for others more stringent. The strength of this position is undeniable. It is sustained by all the writers with earnest and convincing arguments, which, in nearly all instances, are a ccompanied by practical suggestions. It is evident that all the writers have been more or less influenced by the part which the prohibition question played in the elections of last fall.

Mr. Whittier admits frankly that those elections convinced him that "a great work of moral sussion and personal example must be done before law can be made available." He had previously thought that the "dreadful evil of intemperance might be checked and finally abolished by legislative action," but he is convinced now that the education of the moral sentiment must precede legislation. Dr. Potter finds encouragement in the increasing sympathy of the two wings of temperance reformers-the advocates of prohibition and the advocates of license. He thinks the present drift of the temperance movement is toward a combined effort of all its advocates in the direction of a wise restriction, "and in this," he adds, "I can but think lies its strength."

Dr. Thomas, writing in Chicago, in a State which has just emerged from a prohibitory amendment struggle, has the courage to say "I cannot feel that forcible prohibition is right "as a principle; and I am quite sure it would a fail as a practical method." Dr. Taylor says "It is idle to talk of prohibition-which is the utmost form of restriction-when we cannot "have the measure of restriction now on the statute book carried out." These are the views of men profoundly interested in the subject, and whose sincerity cannot be questioned. It is of good omen to the cause of genuine temperance that such men are coming forward and taking the reins of leadership. The fanatics have had too much power heretofore, and have succeeded in retarding rather than forwarding the movement. They have rejected in behalf of the cause all offers of assistance which have been made by men or organizations not committed to absolute prohibition, and have helped to give success to the open enemies of temperance rather than join hands with the advocates of restriction. The unwisdom of this policy was clearly shown in the elections of last fall, and it is most encouraging to see that the warning is not to pass unheeded.

JUSTICE TO THE INDIANS.

Daniel Graham, a Santee Sioux Indian, made an application last August to enter a quarter section of land in Nebraska and take out a patent therefor. The application was refused by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Daniel Graham's was a test case on which important claims rested. The facts are briefly as follows:

In 1869 a portion of the Santee Sioux withdrew from their tribe for the purpose of taking up farms under the Patent act. These men were among those who had sold the large body of land which now forms the best part of Minnesota for six cents an acre; they had also been forced to sell a strip of land on the Minneseta River for a sum which would have brought in about \$1,000 to each family. Neither of these sums had been paid to them. The treaty of 1868 offered to insure to each Santee Stoux who should adopt civilized modes of life, and who should prove his ability to farm land, a patent for his land, such as would be granted to any white settler, on application. The Sioux, however, who accepted this offer and resolved to lead a civilized life, was required on oath to resign all claim on the Government for the money due to him. In other words, as Dr. Williamson stated the case, "these men purchase citizenship at a very great price. These natives of the country are required to buy at a cost of several thousands of dollars that which is given without money or price to every immigrant from Asia, Europe or

Africa." The Santee Sioux so eagerty desired civilization that they resolved to make this sacrifice. They resigned their claims, opened farms in an unbroken wilderness, with neither money, horses nor ploughs, breaking the ground with their hoes. "They stood as a defence for five years between the whites and the wild Sioux," says the missionary; "it is owing to them that not a drop of white blood was shed." This was in 1869, For fourteen years they have persevered. They have proved themselves skilful and successful farmers. They have built comfortable houses, schools and churches, and live happily and peacefully together. They have made them-

the patents which were solemnly promised to them as soon as their ground was under cultivation, and for which they paid so enormous a price, have been refused to them until the present time. Every one of these men has worked his ground during these fifteen years knowing that he could be driven out without a day's warning at the whim of the agent or an official at Washington.

This is the patent for which Daniel Graham applied and which was twice refused. Graham appealed to Secretary Teller. The Secretary has reversed the decision of the Commissioner of the Land Office and ordered Graham's patent to be issued. Every Sioux who has cultivated his ground under the conditions of the treaty of 1869 is by this decision entitled to a patent for it. It is pleasant to record such an act of justice, however tardy.

HATS OFF.

A member of the Connecticut Legislature has introduced in that body a bill requiring that every elector shall remove his hat when he deposits his vote in the ballot-box, Precisely what motive actuated the mover of this bill does not appear. He not having explained it, it is open to conjecture. Possibly the purpose of the Connecticut law-giver may be to clothe the serious business done at the ballot-box with a solemnity suited to its high responsibilities. It may be that he takes the proper view that the act of voting, being an exercise of the highest privilege known to civilized man, to-wit, that of selecting his own rulers and making his own laws, should be entered upon with dignity and discharged with a degree of formality and ceremony commensurate with its importance. It is fair to presume that the author of the bill had this in mind in introducing the measure, and it is easy to see that the proposition is based upon the highest ideal of a pure democracy and the most elevated conception of the worth of citizenship. He has discerned the fact that the citizen at the ballot-box stands in the presence of his sovereign, that His Majesty The People is represented there before him in the most concrete form attainable, and that it is only decorous and proper to stand uncovered in so august a presence.

Perhaps, too, he imagines that the average voter will recognize the fact that when he uncovers to the Majesty of the People he somehew, in a faint, vague way, does fractional homage to bimself. And it is safe to say in a general sense that no one revolts from contributing to his own self-worship. Our Connecticut legislator has accordingly-if our presumption is safethe assurance that the ordinary voter is not unwilling to take his hat off to himself; that he will not kick if ordered to uncover in an act of adoration of which he is in part saint and altogether worshipper. There remains, however, the question whether the voter in a pure democracy, whose greatest joy is not so much in the abstract idea of the sovereignty of the people as in the concrete notion that he can go as he pleases without dictation, will calmly submit to the direction of any body of law-makers which contravenes his right under the Constitution to cast his vote covered or uncovered, clad or unclad, so he comes to the polls without offending decency or violating law. It will not be disputed that it would greatly add to the dignity of the elective franchise if every voter should, without any requirement of law, but simply from his own sense of propriety, come uncovered to the exercise of his highest and most sacred right as a citizen in a republic. It is not improbable that such a practice would, to a degree, tend to purify politics by attaching to the functions of citizenship a certain ceremonial and formality that would actually induce thoughtfulness and reflection on the part of the voter and compel him to think seriously

about it. We are very much disposed to a favorable consideration of the motives of the Connecticut legislator. But after all, the fact remains that our National and State constitutions have erected an insuperable bar to such legislation. The citizen can no more be required to uncover at the ballot-box than he can be to come in a dress-coat to deposit his vote. The Hebrew performs his highest acts of worship covered, and the Quaker is bound by his creed to do no deterence to sovereign or mortal man by uncovering. The spirit of the proposed law, man appeared. The latter accused the "link" of possessing the "rudiments of both these classes. There is no statute law a tail." This the "link," being unacboth these classes. There is no statute law that we know of requiring court witnesses or spectators to be uncovered. But in court, as in legislative bodies, it is the unwritten law of custom and precedent. "Hats off" would be a good rule at the polls, but it can only be established by the wholesome effect of good example and persistent practice, and not by positive

A NATIONAL EVIL.

During this week the students in almost every school and college in the country have been busy with their semi-annual examinations. A very simple and commendable thing upon the surface. The boy or girl is examined upon the text-books which he or she has studied during the last five months. In June there will be another examination, and if both are satisfactory the student passes into a higher class. Within the last five years, however, parents have begun to suspect that there is something inherently defective in the system of education and the inexorable examinations and "passings" to which their children are subected. THE TRIBUNE and other journals have tried to rouse them to a consciousness of this defect, and if what we say on the subject now seems only a hackneyed repetition it is because the errors and their consequences are still unaltered, while the danger to the children increases with every day. What is the matter? Let us see. The range of study required of the child of

well-to-do parents fifty years ago was comparatively small, and was mastered leisurely and with ease. It comprised a knowledge of the classics, of French, of English and American history, of geography, a rudimentary study of algebra and geometry, and a very scanty measure of science. Every year in that half century has immeasurably widened the scope of each of these branches of knowledge, while the brains of boys are no stronger nor larger. Let any parent who has children to educate make, for example, an estimate of the advance which has been made in the sciences alone, and the hard, faithful, unflagging amount of study required of the student who would thoroughly master even one of them. Not only has discovery increased the amount of knowledge open to us on every side, but the na-tions of the world have been brought close together, and hints of their philosophy. thoughts and inventions press upon us in every morning's newspaper and published work, and insult our ignorance. Now the mistake of the American system of education is that it msists that every lad, no matter what his natural capacity, no matter what his intended profession or business, shall master each and all of these branches of knowledge. The well-educated boy must have studied the classics; modselves what it is the professed aim of the ern languages, the sciences, the higher mathe-Government to make every Indian self-sup- matics, history, philosophy, religious systems,

will cite the curriculum of no one school or college, but let any father take his boy's list him. He, the father, at mature age, gives his mind to only one pursuit in life if he means to succeed. He is a tradesman, an author, a lawyer, a chemist or a mathematician; he finds one line of study sufficient for his brain. But his son or daughter is expected to crowd into an immature brain the rudiments of a dozen mental crafts. Of course, nothing could be more desirable than that each of our children should thus become an Admirable Crichton; there are only two difficulties in the way-the time given for the cramming of their brains, and the capacity of the brains themselves. It is a physical impossibility to make a lad thoroughly acquainted with any of these enormous fields of knowledge in the time allotted for his education. Hence, the present expedient of cramming him with the condensed rudiments

of all. We have before us, for example, a General History, used in one of the first colleges in the country, in which the reigns of ten English sovereigns, with dates and principal events, are condensed into a single page; and a Lesson in an Introduction to the Natural Sciences (intended for girls of twelve) containing twenty laws of primal importance without a line of explanation. What real knowledge or love of the subject can any child or young man have after this unnatural cramming? But the examinations on which they are "to pass" do not test their real love or knowledge of any subject, but only their acquaintance with the words of the text-books. Education, in brief, is reduced to a huge task of memorizing. The preparatory schools are forced to fall into the same system. Here and there a teacher or school or college has protested. But it has been swept into the current. The ambition of our institutions of learning is not to inspire all of their students, no matter what their natural capacity, with a zeal for learning, to ground them thoroughly in those studies which will be necessary to them through life, but to be known as "having the highest standard": that is, to make the requirements of study in their four years' course so difficult that only the phenomenal boy can satisfy them. "There is no place for lame ducks in my classes," said an eminent teacher lately.

Now what is the effect of this system ? The boy who passes through it successsfully chooses a single line of study with which to earn his living, and adheres to that, and the great mass of undigested facts drop out of his brain. For one such successful student there are a hundred who are thrown back, from their inability to perform a task which was unjustly and cruelly made too hard for them. They may not imitate the poor lad in Philadelphia last week, who, after years of successive failures, took laudanum and ended it all; but they are discouraged for life, and written down as dunces, when it is not they who are to blame, but the inexorable system which has ground the vitality out of their brains: Reform in this matter will not come from schools or teachers, because their ambition ranges itself on the side of the error. But parents are beginning to look into the matter here in New-York and elsewhere. It is their duty to do it. A man may not know much about text-books, but he does understand his child's brain and body and how much forcing they will endure.

SCIENTIFIC INQUISITIVENESS.

There is something bold and progressive in the term scientific investigation which inspires the average mar to roll it under his tongue as a sweet morsel. It was undoubtedly the idea of advancing the cause of science which induced the Canadian medical students to devote themselves to bodysnatching and afterward to parade the streets brandishing arm and thigh bones. It was this spirit which recently caused a zealous physician to begin what was called a post-mortem examination breath had left the subbefore ject's body. The same undue curiosity caused the capture of the young person now exhibited in London as the "missing link." The "link" led a peaceful existence upon a sunny isle in summer seas, probably living from day to day on the nutritious cocoanut cracked on the heads of other "links," with baked missionary on Sunday, happy

quainted with the English lauguage and the Darwinian theory, was unable to deny. The showman also perceived in the "link" an Esau-like prevalence of hair, in which the unsuspecting "link" took considerable pride. The result was that the wretched "link" was suddenly dragged away from the cocoanut, the missionary and the other "links," and now in a state of captivity is made a vulgar show. All this on account of the alleged "rudiments of a tail" and much harriness. The other natives have promptly betaken themselves to razors and trousers, but the "link" pines in London on account of a scientific theory.

There is a case nearer at hand, however, which illustrates even more forcibly that scientific inquisitiveness may go as far as a Chicago or St. Louis reporter. A man in Port Jervis, N. Y., in December last was caught between two cars and was taken home in a helpiess condition, apparently paralyzed from the waist down. He was also laboring under the weight of two additional misfortunes. He had taken out several accident insurance policies, and he is said to have had an unfavorable reputation. For both he did ample penance. He was held to be shamming, and scien tific investigation was set at work. "Needles were thrust to the bone in his limbs and deep incisions were made with lances. He submitted to these tests twenty eight different times without evincing the slightest physical pain." The scientific investigators, not being satisfied, wished to administer anmesthetics, so that the control of the nerves might be destroyed, but the subject refused his consent. At this point, one doctor, whose curiosity was sated, withdrew, believing the man's lower extremities to

a conclusion that appears highly rea sonable. But more inquisitive scientists arrived in the interests of the insurance company. They applied a powerful current from a galvanie battery. There were two results, "a slight upward motion of one big toe" and "the burning of the flesh deeply' by a portion of the wire which was uncovered. "bottle of boiling water" and a piece of ice were then passed up and down the patient's legs, but he said that he felt no sensation of heat or cold. " For the next test the doc tor took a pair of sharp-pointed dividers or calipers and, spreading them apart, thrust one point in the subject's leg and made a deep circle in the fiesh with the other. This was done in several places. The patient did not wince under the test," The scientific investigators declined to say what they thought of the result. Norther are the thoughts of the patient chronicled.

be really paralyzed and without feeling.

It is to be regretted that the doctors said nothing. because it would be pleasant to know that scientific currosity was for once fully satisfied. Probably this will not occur, however, until the mau's lower extremities have been cremated in a blast furnace, or run through a stamp mill. As for the patient, his enthusiasm over accident insurance policies has undoubtedly materially subsided. Scientifically it was a very interesting case. But if this thirst for scientific inquiry increases, no citizen can be sure when he is safe. If he wears a flowing beard he may be seized upon as the "missing link," and utilized to point the moral of a scientific lecturer. If he falls sick his enthusiastic physician may see fit to illustrate in his case the effects of new medicines, while if he meets with man shape. The committee will do well to of Estimate and Apportionment and required porting producers, civilized Christians. Yet physiology, metaphysics, art and music. We an accident the treatment that awaits him under

certain circumstances has already been describe If he attempts to die he may be subj for this year and see the work laid out for his year and see the work laid out for him. He, the father, at mature age, gives his any event he is reasonably sure of having his body. stolen after death, for scientific purposes. If the inquisitiveness of Western reporters is to be warmly reprehended, why not rebuke the curio of over-zealous scientists, which is certainly rather more dangerous in its results ?

PERSONAL.

It is said that the death of Mr. Critchett, the minent English oculist, was hastened by remorse for a grave mistake made by him in an operation.

The Hon, Charles W. Stone, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, was last week presented by the State Senate with a hand-some gold watch and chain, valued at \$500. The presidency of the National Rifle Association

has been offered to General Grant, but he has do clined it on the ground that his time is now so much occupied that it would be impossible for him to attend to the duties of the office.

On Tuesday next the Buckingham, England. Liberal Association will celebrate by an elaborate

banquet the jubilee of Sir Harry Verney, who was elected to Parliament for Buckingham in 1832 and Governor Foster, of Ohio, gave his first official re-

ception for the season last Wednesday evening, and a most brilliant one it is described to have been. The Hon. Noah Swayne, of Toledo, sou of Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court, acted as marshal of Miss Emma Wixom, otherwise Mile. Nevada, this

year receives \$1,000 per month for singing in opera in Paris. Next year her contract calls for \$1,100 per month, and in the following year \$1,200 per month. By the expiration of her present contract she will thus have earned \$39,600 at the Opera Comique. Then she will come home to America, to make some more. Writes the Paris correspondent of Life (London) &

"Miss Lilian Nordica, the American prima donna, made her appearance as Ophelia in 'Hamlet' at the Grand Opera the other night. French critics com-plain of her strong American accent, and slightly guttural votce; on the other hand, they admit that her arms and hands are above reproach, and that her eyes, teeth and smile are not uninteresting!" Mr. Alexander Doyle is rapidly bringing to com-

pletion in his New-Orleans studio the model of his statue of General Robert E. Lee for the Lee Monument Association of that city, the model is fifteen feet high and contains about five tons of clay. It will be cast in bronze in some Northera foundry. It represents the Confederate chieftain dressed in his familiar uniform and cavalry boots, aranting with folded arms, and a sad, stern expres-sion resting upon his face.

Johann Strauss, the Walzer-König of the Viennese, having divorced his second wife, is about to wed a third. She is a young and beautiful Jewish widow, Strauss by name, so that she will not have to sacrifice a cognomen at the altar of Hymen. Instead, however, she will sacrifice her religion. After a honeymoon at Nice the happy pair will return to Vienea, and Herr Johann will realize the dream of his life by becoming manager of the Karl Theatre.

Chief Justice Cartter, of the District of Columbia, it is said, was looking at some tables and desks in a Washington furniture store, recently, when he noticed the possibility of making a great improvement in covering tables. Calling for a board and ment in covering tables. Unlike the proprietor his ideas on the subject, and then went his way, thinking nothing more of it. Since then he has ascertained that his suggestions have been put to use, and that there is now pending an application for a patent based thereon.

Another story about Senator David Davis and a reporter. The latter had called on the Judge to ask for information of such a nature that the very question was an insult to a man of Mr. Davis's character. Looking calmly at him, and slightly bracing himself in his chair, the Judge asked his interlocutor to step to the window and look down. He did so, "How far is it to the bottom?" "About thirry feet." "Well, sir," said Judge Davis, sternly, "do you know what I ought to do with you? I ought to take you, sir, and drop you out at that window, sir, for your impudence in asking such a question. Good day, sir."

BERLIN, Jan. 27 .- Herr Carl von Eisendecher, the newly appointed German representative at Washe ington, has gone to Bremen and will sail on Sanday for New-York.

GENERAL NOTES.

Whether the noticeable decline in the Eng. lish excise revenue indicates reformation or poverty is a matter of doubt.

King John, of Abyssinia, has lost his thron though he retains his kingdom. This apparent paradox means that a band of rescally Bedoune have stolen brand new throne made to order for the King, regard less of expense, by an English firm at Aden, and intrusted to a caravan for safe conveyance and denvery The robbers attacked the caravan just outside of Adea and not only got away with the throne, but also carried off six bundred descrations of the Abyesinian Order of the Seal of Solomon.

A Japanese newspaper states that according to a recent census there are in the Empire of Japan 113 newspapers, one of which has a circulation of 19,000 daily. The laws require that the publisher be Japanese, and that the chief editor be held pecuniarily respect sible for slanderous publications. After bim the writer is responsible. The editor's name must be published and the name of the writer of each article must be signed to it. Failure to announce by name the person netually responsible renders the journal Hable to be sup-pressed, and there are also penalties for signing wrong or fletitious names to articles. Very severe punishments are provided for any indignity put upon the laws of the are provided for any indignity put upon the laws of the realm or the machinery for their enforcement. There is also said to be a provision of law requiring newspapers to publish all communications addressed to them. It must be gailing to a Japan-se editor to be obliged to pent indignant letters from subscribers ordering him to "stop my paper."

Some time ago an eccentric Englishman named Whinfield died leaving in trust the sum of \$2,000 to be applied to the publication of a book which he had written entitled "Ethics of the Future," the profits from the sale of the book to be divided between certain of his heirs and the National Hospital of St. John the Evange list at Oxford. A first edition of 500 copies was printed in 1876, at a cost of £400, but in the first year only twenty-one copies were sold and stoce then only a single copy has been disposed of. Manifestly there was no chance for a division of profits, and it seemed so absurd to hold the money for application under the trust that the neirs plucked up courage to ask the courts for the remaining £1,600, and, what is more surprising, they got it. But the greatest surprise of all was that he trustees of the hospital gave a practical illustration of the "elhies of the Future" by offering no opposition.

BITS OF CRITICISM.

What Romeo Might Have Done.—Here we have one of Mrs. Kemble's contrasts. Romeo's is said to be the love of sentiment, and Juliet's that of passion. To us this seems a distinction without a difference. That love is often deepest and strongest which makes no cut-ward sign, which is content to suffer, to work, may, to be forgotten by its object. But the love of sentiment of passion betrays itself in such words and acts as are recorded both of Romeo and Juliet. We are not at all sure that if Romeo were to marry Juliet, and live, say, in that if Romeo were to marry Juliet, and live, say, in the tird of st. Mayfair, he would not be found threat months after marriage playing billiards at his club, in stead of sharing his wife's company.—[The Speciator.

MR. FROUDE'S CAREER .- Successful, and de-MR. FROUDE'S CAREER.—Successful, and deservedly successful, as Mr. Fronde has been, and chaintingly as he can write on any subject that he chooses to take up, he is nevertheless a conspicuous instance of a man of much tailent and some genius who has missaken his vocation. His cyntolasm, his bitterness, his ficres harred of some things at which he is never weary of rirding, his want of delight in anything, befray a snapplein on his own part that his career is a failure. If he had only been called to the dar early enough he must have speedily earned a reputation as the most skiful advocate of his time—an advocate whose extraordinary faculty of doing wonders for his clients is none the less noticeable because of his incapacity to skt in the place of Judgment.—[The Athenseum.

Rossetti's Pictures.-In all Mr. Rossetti's ROSSETTI'S PICTURES.—In all Mr. Rossetti's work, his aim is to emoody some poetic idea, to express in terms of color and form certain thoughts and emodious. We do not say that his view of the province of art was absolutely the highest, we do say that it was warped of anorecomings which were the inevitable results of the painter's life, nationality, and mode of thought high when all allowance is made for the possible faultness of his conception, and the admitted drawbacks in the manner in which that conception was wrought oil, what are we to say of the work as it stands? Simply that it forms the most lovely series of pictures which we have seen it the whole range of modern art, and to find a parallel with which, we must go back to Italy and her greates masters. There is not a single living colorist in Europe (we will give our readers Asia, Africa and America, in, whose pictures would not look cold and cay-like, it placed in this gaitery; there is not a single colorist the world has ever soon, beside whose paintings some of these might not hang, and hold their own. We are not speaking hastily or in exageration in saying this; it is a literal fact that there is no loveller color in existence than that of which there are many sp dimens here.

[The Brestator.]